NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

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## EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 10th inst.

THE INDEMNITY BILL FOR THE KING OF PRUSSIA PASSED.

The King of Saxony Said to have Decided Upon Abdicating in Favor of His Son.

ITALY DISBANDING HER SOLDIERS.

Austria About to Introduce Reforms in Her Army.

BY THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.

Excitement in England on the Threatened Fenian Invasion of Canada.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL.

JOHN BRIGHT'S BIRMINGHAM SPEECH.

PRUSSIA.

PASSAGE ON THE BILL TO INDEMNIPY THE KING. Bentin, Monday, Sept. 10-a. m.

The upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill passed unanimously.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for the issue of sixty millions of Treasury notes, and adopted in its stead an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty millions, payable in one year from their date.

THE KING OF SAXONY DECIDES TO RESIGN. It is reported here that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

ITALY.

DISBANDMENT OF SOLDIERS. FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army.

AUSTRIA DISPOSED TO BE NEIGHBORLY. Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria for the purpose ef adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and post intercourse between the two countries. SLOW PROGRESS OF THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN CONGRESS.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. The conference between the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progresses slowly. The financial question has not been settled.

ARMY REFORMS. VIENNA. Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in

the organization of her army. ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN BANK. London, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. The Directors of the British-Californian Bank at

urged to wind up the affairs of the institution. LORD COWLEY'S SUCCESSOR AT PARIS. Earl (Lord !) Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Cowley as British Embassador to

SPAIN.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIE PO-LITICAL.

Maduid, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz was of a political nature.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA. ATHESS, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

The Cretans have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish Government and continue their revolt. A REVOLT IN EPIRUS.

The Epirots (inhabitants of Epirus) also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

RUSSIA

A TRIBAL REVOLT. ST. PETERBURG, Sept. 9, 1866. It is said that all the tribes of Daghestan have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CASUALTY. LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 10 .- The brig Ortelius, Capt. Valhopp, from New-York Aug. 11, has arrived at an English port leaky.

BY STEAMSHIP CHINA.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship China at Halifax, we have advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst., and Queenstown to the 2d. Besides a few fresh items of news they supply further interesting particulars of matters with which the dispatches by the Atlantic Cable have already made ter readers acquainted.

THE PEACE.

MEASURES FOR COMPLETING THE WORK OF THE AN-

NEXATION OF TERRITORY TO PRUSSIA. The peace exchange of the Austrian-Prussian Peace Treaty took place at Prague on the 20th. The text of the treaty would be published at Berlin and Vienna Sept. 1. A Berlin dispatch says: "Pending declarations of adhesion having teen received from all the States invited by Prussia, further preliminary steps were being everywhere taken for the actual completion of the North German Confederation. With reference to the incorporation of newly-acquired territories, a Commission is about to be appointed, composed of the obie officers of the Administrative Departments, who will draw up a plan for austmilating the constitutional arrangements of the Parliament has adopted the Annexation bill the preliminary teguistion for the administrative arrangement of those States will be in mediately introduced. The Peace Trenty, it is saidthat Prussia shall continue to pay all the pensions granted by Austria to Holstein officials; that Austria shall have to pay to Prusin 450 900 Danish thelers belonging to the Holstein finances, and that no Holstein official shall be called to ac-

Some for reasons connected with past events.

BOW THE THANSFER OF VENETIA IS TO BE EFFECTED. ferer in accepting the cess on of Veneria was guided by a dethe late were and to lasten the emphression of hostilities. As poured in our columns, a speech was delivered by Mr. John toon as it is expeciation of an armistice was declared upon in Bright, which has been properly characterized as one of his finity the Gyrerument of his Majorty employed its efforts to

prepare way for the conclusion of peace between the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence, and as it was necessary to regulate preliminarily, the cession of Venetia was made to his Majesty

by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

A trenty to this effect was signed on the 24th of last month between France and Austria, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 31st of August last at Vienna. In virtue of this act, the transfer of the fortresses and territories of the Lombarde-Venetia Kingdom will be made by an Austrian Commissioner to the French Commissioner, who is now in Venetia. The delegate of France will then arrange with the Venetian authorities to transfer to them the rights of posses-sion which he will have received, and the populations will be called upon to make their decision on the future destiny of their country. With this reservation, His Majesty has not besitated to declare, since the 29th of July, that he consented to the Union of the provinces of Austria with the Kingdom of

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMANUEL. On the 11th of August the Emperor Napoleon wrote as fol-

lows to the King of Italy:

"I have learned with pleasure that your Majesty agrees to the straistice and pence preliminaries signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that an era of peace and tranquality is about to open up for Europe. Your Majesty is aware that I accepted the offer of Venetia to avoid useless bloodabed. My intention was always to restore it to herself in order that I taly might be free from the Alps to the Adristic and mistress of her own destinies. Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by means of universal suffrage. Your Majesty will acknowledge that in these circumstances the influence of France was again exercised in favor of humanity and the influence of the people."

RUSSIAN FOSITION ERLATIVE TO THE TERRITORIAL lows to the King of Italy: CHANGES IN GERMANY.

The Journal of St. Petersburg states that the mission of Gen. Manteuffel to Prussia was caused by the proposal of the Prussian Government to the neutral powers that they should participate in the territorial changes which are being effected in Germany. This proposition did not meet with any support from other European Governments. The Russian Government therefore refrained from taking any further decision in the question, but at the same time reserved the right of Prussia as a great power, as well as her full liberty of action. IMMUNITY FOR OFFENDING PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia stipulates that neither Austrian nor Prussian officials shall be punished for having incurred the displeasure of their Governments by their attitude during the war.

EXCITEMENT ON THE APPREHENDED FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA-OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The threatened Fenian invasion of Canada, and the active military preparations to meet it, are prominent topics.

The dispatch of three regiments to Canada is fully confirmed. The steamers Tamara and Brutus would proceed to Queens-town in a very few days and embark the 53d and 61st Regiments of Infantry for Quebec. The 13th Hussars are also reported as under orders for Canads, and The Morning Post thinks it possible that still another cavalry regiment will proceed to Canada as rapidly as possible.

The Daily Telegraph says Canada is on the brink of another

"Nobody supposes the Fenians are going to conquer Can-ada, but the contemplated movement is throwing some heavy expenses on the colony, and making some demands on the Government at home." The Army and Navy Gazette says that two gunbonts, lately added to the list of the Royal navy on Canada waters, were purchased on the spot, and are manned by officers and men

The Times notices as especially satisfactory the fact that the Colonial Government has now undertaken obligations which should have been discharged by the late admiralty and placed gunboats on the lakes and rivers. A good flot Ha of there vessels will farnish the Colony with the best possible defense on the American frontier, just as the absence of the East Squadron would provide the enemy with the greatest opportunities for mischief. Four boats, hastily equipped but manned and armed from the Queen's ships, are already engaged in the service. Three gunbouts, too, from England, have now, we are told. rrived at Kingston.

The Daily Telegraph says three additional batteries of artillery vere dispatched to Canada in prudent anticipation of the

THE ADVANCE IN CONFEDERATE ENDS.

The Daily News of the Sist, in its city article, says the Confederate bonds which of late bave been altogether neglected, were in demand to-day at an advance; they opened at 4;, and closed at 4; 84 5-12. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention, and the consequent return of the Southern States to Congress. It is difficult, however, to see how the prospects of the bondholde s can thereby be improved, since the absolute condition has been nade, and agreed to, that the war debt of the South should be

RUMOR OF A ROYAL MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE. It is rumored that the King of Greece has offered himself as

suitor for Princess Louise of England. [This rumor has been contradicted in a recent Atlantic cable REPORTED VISIT OF MR. GLADSTONE TO GREECE ON HELLENIC

AFFAIRS. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone has gone to Athens at the request of the Queen to ascertain the position of the affairs and prospects of Greece.

FRANCE.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE POREIGN MINISTER. PARIS, Sept. 2.—Imperial decrees, dated the 1st of September, have been published to-duy, appointing the Mar-juls de Moustier Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted. The functions of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will, however, be carried on, ad interfee, by M de Lavalette. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been named member of the Privy

The Emperor has addressed the following letter, dated yesterday, to the late Minister for Foreign Affairs:

MY DEAR M. DROUYN DE LIUYS: I deeply regret that circonstances oblige me to accept your resignation. In relia-quishing, hewever, your cooperation, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you member of the Privy Conneil. To a new post will possess the advantage of not break-ing off those relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me.

OFFICIAL ITEMS. Vienna, Sept. 2 .- The text of the treaty of peace

appears in to-day's official gazette
The Vienna journals of this morning all agree in stating that Count Mensdorf will remain in office.

There is no longer any question of recalling Baron Habne.

the Austrian Embassador at the Roman Court.

MAZZINI ATTACKING THE GOVERNMENT.

On account of a letter published in the Unita Italians, of August 24, by Mazsini, attacking the Italian Government, the seizure and prosecution of that journal had been

FINANCIAL.

THE WANK OF FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of 1,000,000f, in cash. The Bank on the 30th reduced its rate of dissount to 3; per cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England on the 30th, as was fully expected, reduced the rate of dissount from 7 to 6 per cent. The weekly returns show an increase of more than a million pounds storling in bullion, and more than a million and a quarter in reserve of notes, which is an unprecedentedly large accumulation in the bank's resources during one week. Another reduction to 5 per cent. was confidently expected the following week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1 .- BREABSTUFFS. - Messrs, Rich-

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—BREABSTUFFS.—Messiy, Rich-erdson, Spence & Co. report: Flour quiet and unchanged. Whent steady: Winter Red and Southern, 10/2010/9. Corn active at 20/3 for mixed. PROVISIOSS.—Beef firm. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon still advancing and prices a triffe nugher. Tallow advanced dd.; sales at 44/62-64 for American. PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes.—Small sales at 30 for Ports; of Pearls the market is bare. Sugar quiet and firm. Coffee firm. Rice firmer and slightly advanced. Lineced firm. Lioseed Oit easier; sale, 443, 247-6. Rosin quiet and stendy. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36,6. Petroleum ac-tive and armer; sales at 4/9/20/11 for Refined, and 102-12d. for spirits.

ye and nines; seeks.—Basing's Circular reports: Broadstaffs it et and steady; Winter Red Wheat, 48/4052/. Iron duli £5.10 for Rails and Bart, and 33/6 for Pig. Sugar quiet deseady. Confee steady. Tea quiet. Lineaed buoyant, irits Turpentine casier; sales at 33/. Perroloum steady at 1 for Refined. [Lineaed Oil tending downward and close easier. Tailow quiet at 45/. Sperm Oil, £130. Cod

MINGHAM REFORM DEMONSTRATION. At the mammoth Reform mosting held at Birming-

ham on the 27th ult. particulars of which have already ap-

vents us from giving the speech in full, but we subjoin its

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IN PAVOR OF REPORM. After a few prefatory opening remarks, Mr. Bright thus spoke of the great rising of the masses since the defeat of the

Russell-Gladstone Ministry:

During the late session of Parliament, in the debate on the reading of the Franchise bill, I took the opportunity of offering a word of warning and of connect to that powerful party in the House which opposed that bill, and in those words of warning and connect I asked them to remember that, if they should succeed in the defeating of that bill, and in overthrowing the Government, that there would still remain the people of England to be met, and the claim of the great question of reform for consideration and settlement. We have not had to

THE TORY PARTY BITTERLY OPPOSED TO REFORM. Having discussed certain statistics relating to the recently defeated bill, Mr. Bright then proceeded as follows to present the Tory party in its true colors

the Tory party in its true colors:

Now this Bill, so moderate that I confess that at first I gave the hope that it would pass through Parliament without much difficulty, was resisted as if if had been charged with all the dangerous matter which the Tory party actually attributed to it; it was intrigued against in a manner. I had almost said more base, but I will say more hateful than I have seen during the 23 years I have sai in the House of Commons ("Shame"), and finally, under every kind of false preiense, it was rejected by a small majority, fell, and the Government which had proposed it fell with it. Now, the reason that I have given you these figures is that I want to show you the desperate resolution of the present Government and party which represents the Tory party in Parliament to don't the working classes of this country and shares in its government. (Hear, hear.) I these figures is that I want to show you the desperate resolution of the present Government and party which represents the ton of the present Government and party which represents the Tory party in Parliament to deny to the working classes of this country and shares in its government. (Hear, hear.) I am not confined to the fact of the voices of the House and destruction of the Bill, but am able to show you by the arguments upon which the Tory party proceeded that such is their distinct, and, it may be, their unchangeable resolution. Several of the speakers to night—at least more than one of them—have referred to the slanders and calumnies heaped on the great body of the people during the discussions of the last session; and, although they named no one, no doubt the speakers had in their minds one member of the House who virtually has no constituency—[laughter]—whose sale constituency—at any rate at that time—is now no longer here to partake of the strife and coutests of politics—although I presume another constituency now regus in his stead. If I quote anything Mr. Lowe [hisses] said, understand me, that I wish to bring no charge against him whatsover. [A Voice—We dot] He has spent some years in Australia, and probably has voyaged round the world, and I do not deny to him the right to voyage round the world of politics. [Laughter and cheers I I do not deny him the right to each his anchor in any port that may be open to him. I merely intend to quote semething that be said, because when it was said it was received with rapturous enthusiasm by a great party in the House. Who are the supporters of Lori Derby and Mr. Dirach', Hisses and groans, I must ask you to histen for a moment to this extract from The Times newspaper—inlines!—a paper of which, as is well known, the speaker has been for many years an eminent writer, and of which, unless seport speaks untruly, he has no small degree of control. He said on the lith of March last, 'You have had the opportunity of knowing some of the censtituencies of control.

valled among the vote £10 lodging and beerh the franchise to the ur goes on; passing over tration, which among necessary here. Mr. persons live in those

DANGEROUS TENDENCY OF THE TORY POLICY. The speaker then proceeded to dwell, in the following phatic language, on the danger with which the stability of English institutions is thre tened by the unjust policy of the

Tory party:

Sir I say, I who am charged with designs against the safety of the institutions of this country, that that is a dangerous policy—s poslicy which is other countries where it has been carried out obstinately has done great things; through it crowns and coronets have sometimes been lost, and I am not sure that it is a policy which can be safely maintained with us. [Loud cheers,] I usued one of the most trusted and intelligent and excellent Frenchmen that I am acquainted with one of the most confidential friends of the dynasty of Louis Philippe and the Orionars famili, what it was that drove that family from France. I referred to stories of corruption among Ministers, and to other rumors which had been circulated in public and in private. He said that none of these things did it. It was the attempt of the Kingt og overn France by a Parliament that represented an insignificant minority of the people, and which Parliament, he thought, he could perjectually manage by a judicious distribution of patronage. Now on tids principle of governing this country by a Parliament elected by an insignificant minority of the people. Lord Durby comes into office, and judging from the speeches, and the votes of the last session of Perliament, the party intends as long as possible to govern upon that principle and upon that policy. Workingmen in this Hall, I wisa my voice had been cloud enough for me to have said what I um about to say to the vast multitude which we clooked upon this morning, but I say, and say to you, and through the press to all the

Mr. Bright then described in eloquent terms the great success which has attended an enlarged franchise in other coan-

Mr. Bright then described in eloquent terms the great success which has attended an enlarged franchise in other contries, referring pointedly to the United States:

Now, what is this Derby principle? It is the shutting out of much more than three-fourths, five sixths, and even more than five-sixths, of the people from the exercise of constitutional rights. If any of you take ship and go to Canada, he will find the Derby principle atterly repudiated, but in Canada there is no uprooting of institutions and no disdinction of property, and there is no absence of order, of forthy, If you go to Australia, you will find there that this Drrby principle is unknown; yet there reigns order as it is in this country, contentment with the institutions of the colories, and regard for law and for property. If you go to these great and glorious colonies of this country—the Usited States of America [cheers], there you will find the people exhibiting all the virtues which belong to the greatest nations on the face of the earth; there you will find a people passing through a tremendous war, a tremendous revolution, with a conduct and a necess, with a generousity and a magnamity which have roused and attracted the admiration of the vorid, I Loud cheers. J. As you come to Earope you will find it the Republic of Switzerland, in the kinedom of Helland and Belgium, in Norway, in Sweden, in France, and now you are about to witness in Germany, also, a wide-spread exercise of the franchise hitherto in our time unknown to this country, and neither Emperor, nor King, nor noble believes that his authority or his interest, or his greatness, or the happiness of any one of his country one will be jeopardized by the five admission of the people to their constitutional privileges, [Cheers.] In Germany as vote is to be given to every man 25 years of age and upward, so that if we were to propose a measure that would give a vote to every man 625 years of age and upward in this country when will be jeopardized by the five admission of the great count

"The o'e dar heads the frozen Pleiades shine,
The ilberty that crowns Britannia's laie,
And makes her barren rocks and her blesk mountains smile, In this England 5,000,000 grown mee, representing more than 20,000,000 copulation, are to be permistered denied that which makes the authorizene between desputam and freedom all the world over. [Cheera! I vancous to say that this campot has

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION. Mr. Bright draws anything but a flattering picture of the means by which scare in the House of Commons are secured in

MEM-AORR DVIPA ARIBOMS, ARRESDVA

numerous instances. On this point he remarks:

If we go to the House of Commons, we find it elected, as I have said, by the landlords' compulsion in the conntice, and by correption, intimidation and tunuit in the boroughs. Do not suppose that I am charging the House of Commons with what it does not itself admit and soknowledge. Have you read the reports of the commission for Yarmouth! Did you not read that a late member for that borough is said to have spent no less than \$70.000 to maintain his sent! Did you not read that one gentieman, the inferior pariner of a breway, "anhe-known," as Mrs. Gramp would say, spent \$4,000 for the election of his senior pariner, that another person knowing nothing of the borough went down and spent \$6,000 to contest it in a few days! But do these things only happen in Yarmouth, or any other borough that is brought before the public! It is noily the sample of a very considerable sack, and for every borough which are to a very large extent in the same conference. numerous instances. On this point he remarks: CONCLUDING APPEAL.

The great tribune thus concluded his powerful oration:

There is no effort which the Constitution and which morality permits as to use that we should leave unused and unmade for the purpose of furthering this great cause, and let us be sure of this, that we demand that the question of Reform shall only be dealt wish by a Government homesily in favor of Reform. The address which has been presented to me has referred to the time of 1832. I remember that time well. My young heart then was stirring by the trumpet blast that sounded from your midst. There wha no part of this kingdom where your voice was not heard—and let it sound again! (Cheers.) Stretch out your hand to your countrymen in every pertion of the three kingdoms, and ask them to join in a great and righteous effort on behalf of that freedom which has colong been the boast of Englishmen, but which the migority of Englishmen bave never yet possessed. (Cheers.) I shall esteen it in honor, which my words cannot describe, and which even in thought I cannot measure, if the population which I am permitted to represent should do its full duty in the great stringels which is before us. (Cheers and cries of "It will.") Remember the great object for which we strive, care not for calumnies and for lies, our object is this—to restore the British Constitution and with all its freedom to the Rritish people. The Hocorable gertleman, after speaking an hour, resumed his seat amid the loudest demonstrations of appliance, the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs lasting several minutes. The great tribune thus concluded his powerful oration

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Mayor Hoffman's Chances for Governor the Best.

Weed Pushing Dix, with Murphy as His Second Choice.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet here to-morrow, are artiving by every train and the hotels are already nearly fall.

The attendance of outsiders, including a number of prominent Conservative Republicans, is large.

Of those already here a large majority are apparently for John T. Hoffman of New York for Governor.

The headquarters of the Tammany delegation are at the Delevan Horse, and they are making all the capital they can for their candidate.

Gen. Dix is spoken of by some of the Western delegates,

Gen. Dix is spoken of by some of the Western delegates Gen, Dix is spoken of by some of the Western delegates, but the only prominent candidate besides Hefman is Senater Heirry C. Murphy. It is claimed that he was Dean Richmond's candidate, and that there would be no doubt of his nomination were the leader alive. Several of the leading men from the interior are warmly for him, unring that he has earned the nomination by past public and party services. But if the New-York delegation act steadily for Hoffman his nomination seems aimost certain.

steady for Housan his nomination seems amost certain.

Mr. Weed and his friends and certain prominent Democrats favor the nomination of Robert H. Proyn of this city, late Minister to Japan, for Lioutenant-Governor.

Judge Comstock of Wyoming also a Kepublican, is likewise mentioned for this nomination.

Rewise mentioned for this nomination.

For Canal Commissioner the candidates are William
W. Wright of Geneva and F. P. Ross of Arbarn.

Several names are mentioned for Inspector of State
Prisons; but as yet none of them seem to have any par-

THE PROSPECTS LAST EVENING.

ALBANY, Sept. 40—evening.—As the delegates from the western part of the State arrive, the feeling in favor of the commation of Gen. Dix for Governor grows stronger, but still his chances look slim. Those opposing him, while admitting that he would draw more Republican votes than any ether men, contend that such gain would be more than counterbalanced by the opposition of Democrats who will not forget his course toward Gov. Seymour. It is claimed that Mr. Weed is for him, and, failing in his nomination, will advecate the nomination of Seator Murphy, but Murphy's friends don't feel over-confident of this. Mr. Hoffman's chances continue to appear lest, but several of the leaders outside of the city are quietly operating in another direction, and John Morrissey's presence in his favor does not seem to add to his strength. THE PROSPECTS LAST EVENING.

SUICIDES.

A PHOTOGRAPHER BECOMES JEALOUS AND TAKES

POISON. terday held an inquest on the mitted soleide at No. 421 Broadway, where he was employed, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, by taking poison. An unforturate attachment which Clock had formed for a courtexan,

fortunate attachment which Clock had formed for a courtexan, was the cause of the fatal act. The following testimony, given before the Coroner, fully explaies the cases:

Mary Hyatt being duly sworn, deposed: I redde at No. 67 Grand st.; I have known deceased about three mouths; I used to go to his place in Broadway; I slept with him there three or four times. Wednesday, the 5th inst, I was arrested and besked up for disorderly conduct; I got out on Saturday afternoon; I was in the liquor store corner of Howard and Crosby sts., last night, when he came there after me; I went with him to his place; when we got there he told me he paid 820 to get me out of the Tombs; I told him I did not believe it; we had some words, when he said he would poison himself, and got a glass of water with something in it; I supposed it was fee water; he spilled it wis ce and refilled it, and the third time he drank it; I noticed from its effects that it was poison; I did not suppose before that he was in earnest.

water; he spilled it twice and refilled it, and the third time he drank it; I noticed from its effects that it was poison; I did not suppose before that he was in carnest.

Alfred E. Luce, being sworn, deposed: I reside on board the steamer Arizon; I was nequainted with deceased, last evening I went to the place where he worked (No. 42) Broadway) to see a friend that slept there; when I reached there. I waited outside until he came, at about 90 clock; he then went out, and returned with a girl; my friend went out for some ovicers, and while he was gone, deceased began to talk to the girl; he said he loved her, and she replied that she did not one for him; when she said that, he said he would poison himself; he got up and brought out a tumbler about haif full of water, and said it contained poison; he was about to take it as my friend came back with the oysters; he went to the door and let him in; he told my friend that he intended to poison himself, and said he would write a letter to his mother, and did so; he then mixed a second draught, and the girl knocked it out of his hand; he laixed a third and swallowed it; I had gone to bed before that; I supposed that he was not in earmest, when he began to feel pain. I saw that he had really taken poison, and ran down stairs, where I saw a policeman; my friend came down and ran for u doctor; I ran up stairs, and when I got there, deceased was insensible; he was removed to the hospital soon afterward, but he died on the way, and we brought him here to this station.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their textimony was unimportant. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased is supposed to have been a native of Maine. It is not known where his mother resides. The following is a capy of the letter which he indired to the latter while meditating self-destruction:

copy of the letter which he indited to the latter while meditating self-destruction:

Draw Mothers: I am compelled to bid you good bye until I meet you in a purer and better world. I not will torgive me, mether, but silver a long life of sdyenture I find I cannot do as I would wish, and the essies: and shortest way to end it is to get out of it. Tell Albert to give you the mency that belongs to fine. Yours ever, Harry.

A Tailon Committee Stricture.

Bernard Conroy, a tailor, aged 34 years, at a late hour on Sunday night committed suicide by shooting himself through the hend with a pistol, at No. 228 Frist-ave. The net was committed while Conroy was suffering from an attack of deliving netwers. He placed the pistol just behind the ear, and the bail penetrated the brain, kulling him instantly. An inquest was held by Cornoer Gover.

AN ITAILAN LEADS FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.

Antonio C. Parelse. an Itaihan, aged 25 years, living at No. 31 Marions st. wishing to make a journey to the aext world, deliberately lenged through the second-story window of his residence, and, falling to the payement, struck on his head and fractured his skull. The Fourteenth Ward Police removed him to Bellevae Hospital, in a dying condition.

A WOMAN LEAFS INTO THE EAST RIVER.

fractured his skull. The Fourteenth Ward Police removed him to Bellevue Hospital, in a dying condition,

A WOMAN LEAFS INTO THE EAST RIVER.

Mary Smith of No. 25 Cherry st., having become weary of this world, on Smiday night leaped into the East River, from the Hartford Pier. She was rescued and taken to her home.

PRODUCE AND OTHER MARKETS.

SEFT. 10 — Flour quiet and unchanged! Wheat quiet, Red, \$2 63% \$2 80; White, \$2 90. Corn dull, Yellow, 91c.; Mixed Western, \$7c. Cotten quiet Middling Uplands, 33c.; New-Orleans, 53c. Coffee quiet, Kis, 192 191c. gold. Provisions firm. Pennsylvania Whisky, \$2 37; Obio. \$2 40, and hhds., \$2 34. AT OSWEGO.

SPF. 10.—Flour is in good demand and 25c. better; sales of 1,100 bbls, at \$10 75 for No. Spring; \$12 25 for Red Winter; \$44 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but nominally higher; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at \$1.75 supply light. Corn held at \$1.72 \$75 supply light. Corn held at \$1.72 \$75 supply light. Corn held at \$1.72 \$75 supply light. Corn \$10 km. Corn AT BATIMORE. SEPT. 10 — Flour firm; high grades scarce. Wheat steady; Red. 32 75 8 2 80; White, \$1 05 2 5 15. Corn dull, White, 95 20 6 6; Yellow, 90c. Oats steady. Provisions dull. Pork— Messy \$34 25. Sigar firm; Groceries, 11 2 14 6. Coffee— Rio, very scarce: none af first hands. Seeds quiet; Financed, \$3 70, bonded; Western, \$3 36 2 8 3 3 7.

AT CINCINNATI.

Sept 10.—Flour active and higher; Trade brands, \$10 20 at \$12 20. Wheat's higher Walsky mechanisms. Provisions quiet Mes Park \$20 500 512. Lard doll. 'Gold 16.

VICTORY

Maine Follows Vermont for Freedom and Justice.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Gen. Chamberlain and the Whole Union Ticket Elected.

Large Gains for the Same Ticket Over the Vote

THE VICTORY UNPRECEDENTED IN

THE STATE. CLEAN SWEEP BY 25,000 MAJORITY.

THE FIRST DISTRICT. to The N. Y. Tribone.
PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866

Twenty-two towns in the First District give Lynch 1,205 majority, a net gain over the home vote of 1864 and an indication of a majority of over 3,500. Thirtyfour towns in the State give Chamberlain a net gain over the vote of 1864 of 2,500, INDICATING A MAJORITY OF AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND.

SECOND DISPATCH. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

EASTFORT, Me., Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. Twenty towns, being two-tnirds of Washington County, casting at this election 4,200 votes, give a Republican majority of 1,100, and a Republican net gain of 344, as compared with the vote of 1864. There will be a large Republican gain in every Congressional District in the State.

To the Associated Press.

THE UNION GAINS. PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 10-8:30 p. m. The State election was held to-day. The following

returns have been received: Portland-Lynch, Republican, for Congress, 2,753; went, Democrat, 1,253; Republican majority, 1,500. The following is the vote of 1864: Lynch, 2,757; Sweat, 1,781; Republican majority then, 976-being a net gain of 524. The aggregate vote is 532 less than

in 1864 Bath gives Chamberlain, Republican, for Governor,

800 majority, agains 654 last year. Cape Elizabeth-Chamberlain, Republican, 105 majority, against 82 last year.

Baugor-Chamberlain, Republican, 946 majority, agminst 79 last year. Yarmouth-Chamberlain, 74 majority, against 57

THE JOY OF THE UNIONISTS.

are immensely inbilant.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10-9 p. m. A large procession, with music and freworks, is now marching up Congress-st., the bands playing "Oh, Dear! what can the matter be !" The Republicans

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. The following is the vote for Governor in some of

Towns.	E-publican.	Demoer
Bath	1,037	237
Lewiston	1,183	263
Bangor	1,847	883
Cape Elizabeth	291	286
Camden	413	333
Gorham	421	264
Kennebunkport	286	281
Kennehunk	359	202
Bridgeton	391	218
Yarmouth	259	185
Camberland		154
Auburn		277
		118
Eastport	****** CONT.	263
Brunswick	24.00	98
Topsham	700	357
Falmouth		175
	71.2	208
Paris		254
Scarborough		544
Westbrook		
Norway		151
Minot	259	127
Bethel	307	201
Kittery	345	304
Elliot	191	218
The second secon	290	284

Thirty-two towns give Chamberlain 13,266 and Pillsbury 7,525; Republican majority, 5,741. The same towns last year gave Cony, (Rep.) 9,411, and Howard (Dem.) 5,134-a Republican majority of 4 277. This is a net Republican gain of 1,464. The aggregate vote this year in these towns is 6,246 more

than last year. THE GAIN IN THE FIRST DISTRICT. The Portland vote, not yet complete, adds 1,500 Republican majority to these figures.

Fifteen towns in the First District give Lynch, (Rep.) for Congress, a gain of 1,297. This is the weakest Republican District.

THE VOTE TO NOON. PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

At 1 o'clock a little over half of the vote of the city was counted, and gave the Republicans a majority of 1,000. Their majority in 1865 was 143, and in 1864 it was 983. The Republican official canvass promised Lynch 2,100 majority in the district, and in this partial vote Portland is ahead of the canvass. The vote in the city so far is not as large as was expected. THE GAINS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 10-9:30 p. m. The towns in the Second District give Perham Republican) 3,033 majority, against 2,238 last yearbeing a net gain of 795.

THE GRAND RESULT. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Augusta, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866. THE VICTORY IN THIS STATE TO-DAY FOR THE UNION PARTY IS UNPARALLELED. OUR MAJORITY IS

OUR AVERAGE MAJORITY POR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS HAS BEEN LESS THAN 15,000. WE HAVE CAR-RIED EVERY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, THE CLOSEST BY NEARLY 4,000 MAJORITY.

WE HAVE SWEPT EVERY COUNTY, ELECTED EVERY SENATOR AND NINE-TENTHS OF THE HOUSE. THE TOTAL VOTE IS A VERY FULL ONE AND OUR VICTORY IS COMPLETE.

FIRES.

IN WALKER-ST.

About 7:15 o'clock last evening a kerosene oil lamp upset in the establishment of Henry Cawl & Co., No. 60 Walker-st., and set fire to the stock, which was damaged before the flames could be extinguished to the amount of about \$300; insured for \$1,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

IN MAIDEN-LANE.

Just before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the fifth floor of the building No. 2 Maidet-lane, occupied by William Rubl as a manufacturing lewelry establishment. He also eccupied the third and fourth floors. His total foss by fire and water-meounts to \$1,000; fails covered by insurance.

The building, which is owned by Wait H. Smith of No. 10 Hrund Sh. tot dimanged to the amount of \$700 which we also overed by insurance.

## THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Official Report of Major-Gen. Baird.

The Police Could have Suppressed the Riot had they not been the Rioters.

The Responsibility of the Crime Fixed Upon the Rebel Authorities.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, La., August, 1866.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General,
COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the informa-

It was a matter of public notoriety that the Convention

Some weeks previously it had been in session, and had continued its meetings during several days. It had excited much opposition, and there were threats of breaking it up; yet it remained undisturbed, and to one unaced with the political views and considerations by

not be passed by in the same peaceal a manner. Since the riot, I have been informed by gentlemen of the highest character-planters of wealth and influence, belonging to the party inimical to the Convention-that the question of its meeting had been by them fully discussed in all of its bearings; that it had been proposed, first, to treat it with ridicule, next to go into the move ment, and, by superior numbers, to send delegates to overwhelm and control it. But upon reflecting that the mem-bers already elected would be the judges as to the qualifications of new ones, it was feared that this purpose might be frustrated, and it was then determined to treat the

I mention these facts to | snow that, while to those outside the political arena the dangers of disturbance might have appeared imminent, to one like myself-entirely outside of the ring, keeping myself so from a sense of duty-

side of the ring, keeping myself so from a sense of duty—
no such view could have presented itself.

They go also to show that the ground that I took as to
the right of the Convention to operate, so long as no overt
act of hostility to the established State government was
committed, was not until a recent date disputed, and it is
now maintained by many prominent lawyers in this city.

As to the Convention itself, being personally acquisinted
with but two or three of its members, and as I had no
intercourse with them, I may not have understood properly the object it had in view. My information concerning
it was nearly all derived from unfriendly sources, but from
little knowledge I had upon the subject, I could not
receive that the goullengen composing this Convention
and any more authority to remodel the State government
than any other assemblage of citizens. Fet I believed
they had a right to meet and to talk and to resolve, provided they essemblage to be supposed they had a right to meet and to talk and to resolve, pro-

they had a right to meet and to talk and to recover, provided they committed no breach of the peace.

Had the result been to obstruct any officer of the State in the exercise of his office, or an attempt upon the part of any person to exercise the functions of a State office, unless authorized to do so by the President of the United States. I should have regarded this as an over net, calling for military interference, provided the civil powers gere unable to defend themselves and punish the aggressor.

I believe, further, to arrest these edizers and hold them that the provided the coverage of the commission of any overfact of crime. I believe, further, to arrest these citizens and hold them to ball prior to the commission of any overtact of crime, was a violation of their rights, and had the civil Courts falled to relieve them promptly from such dures, upon a writ of habeas corpus, it would become my dair, if called upon in conformity with the requirements of the recent order of the Lieutenart-General commanding, the armies

following is a copy:

MAYORALIT OF NEW-ORLEANS,

CITY HALL, July 23, 1866.

Brevet Major Gen. BARD, Commanding, 4c.
GENERAL: A body of men. claiming to be members of the Coovention of 1864, and whose arowed object is to subvert the Municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city on Monday next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility unlawful, and, as such, to be dispersed by the Mayor and the participants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assemblings if found within the corporate limits of the city by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sauction of the military authorities.

found within the corporate limits of the city by arcesting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sauction of the military authorities.

I will esteem in a favor, General if, at your circlest convenience, you will inform me whether the projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may, set accordingly, I am, General, very respectfully.

Headquarters Department of Louislans, L. Law held the Louislans, L. Law Lead, L. Law held the Louislans, L. Law Leadquarters Department of Louislans, L. Law Leadquarters Department of Louislans, L. La

question as the legal anthority upon which a Convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action.

This doubtless will, in due time, he properly decided upon by the legal branches of the United States Government. At all arents, the government of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind if it was proper and decessary. What we most want at the present time is, the maintainance of perfect order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting, as one calculated to distarb the public pence and tranquality. I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those who will constitute it as so harre, and the lawlessness of their character so well established, that you doubt the ability of your small force opplies to control them, you have in such cases only to call upon me and I will bring to your assistance, not only troops now pressent in the city, but, it necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble, either upon the land on upon the water. Lawless violence must be suppressed, and it this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant-Goneral designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference, to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the States, are engaged in veaerful avocations.

Commanding Department of Loussians.

These letters require little comment. The Mayor amounced his intention to break up the assembly as an unlawful assembly, and i reply that I cannot regard it as within the scope of his duties, as a municipal officer, to decide that question; but, on the contrary, that I do regard it to be his duty, as custodian of the public peace, to protect the assembly also long as no disorder is committed. On Friday night, July W., a meeting of Radical persons

gard it to be his duty, as castedian of the public peace, to protect the assembly as long as no disorder is committed.

On Friday night, July &, a meeting of Radical persons was held in the Mechanics' Institute. It was composed largely of colored people, and was addressed by ex-Gov. Hahn, Dr. Dostie and others. At a later hour a torchlight procession of the same individuals was addressed in front of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie. All of these speeches, except those of Dr. Dostie, are said to have been temperate. Of this, the only report which we have is to be found in opposition papers, and its authenticity is denied. The words put into his mouth by his enemies were violent and indiscreet, and, as the version of his remarks was widely disseminated, it did, undoubtedly, have much effect in exciting the public mind. In the same category with the speech attributed to Dr. Dostie mint be placed the charges of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury of the Parish, in relation to the Convention. The extraordinary sentments which he then put forth, the occasion which he selected for their interace, and the intemperate language.

See Eighth Page.

tion of the Major-General commanding the following report concerning the riot of the 30th ultimo.

of 1864 was to meet here on that date.

which the persons hostile to it were influenced, there was no reason to suppose that the proposed assemblege would

meeting as an unlawful assemblage, and as such to break it up at all hazards.

deavoyed to convey to the gentlemen, who came to see me in relation to breaking up the Convention. On the 55th of July I received from the Hon. John T. Mouroe of the City of New-Orleans, a letter, of which the